The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26. 1908. NO. 24

LOCAL NEWS.

It pays to advertise in the Item.

A new supply of post cards—views of Mapleton cemetery—just received at the ITEM office.

Over two hundred of our people were in attendance at camp at Newton Hamilton Sunday last.

A brand new son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. McCarl on Sunday. Mother and son are doing well.

An infant son, which lived but half an hour, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Wise Saturday night. The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery Sunday afternoon.

A plant for the manufacture of ozone has just been completed by Westinghouse Church, Kerr & Co., for the homeopathic hospital in Pittsburg, the second of its kind in the world, the other being in Ireland.

Two steel ventilators were placed on the Odd Fellows' building last Saturday to purify the air in the Lodge room on the second floor and to regulate the temperature which in the summer months becomes very high.

Photographic post cards of Mapleton scenery in large variety for sale at the Item office. View of Mapleton cemetery, during Memorial services, May 30, 1908, is included in the display. We have other post cards in great profusion at popular prices.

A large consignment of large-mouth black bass, natives of the Mississippi river, was received on Tuesday by a number of fisherman at Danville, from the United States hatcheries at Indianapolis, Ind., for distribution in the North branch of the Susquehanna.

Work was started on Tuesday morning on the grading of the Millville and Bloomsburg trolley road in Columbia county, and 100 men all Americans, were given employment. The employers say no foreign labor will be employed if enough Americans can be secured.

The pure food law of 1907 was declared unconstitutional in a decision rendered by Judge Martin Bell in the Blair county court Thursday. The court holds that the law violates article iii., section 4 of the state constitution. This is the first court in this state to pass upon the constitutionality of this law.

Joseph E. Thropp's furnace at Eartston, Bedford county, will be blown in early next month after being closed down since January 1. The Eartston furnace has a daily capacity of 225 tons of pig iron. When all the Throop furnaces are running employment will be given to 1,200 men.

Mr. I. N. Foust and his children and grandchildren celebrated the anniversary of his birth on the 20th inst. on the island in the Juniata river opposite Mill Creek. At this season of the year the island is a ideal place tfor an outing and the Fousts spent a delightful day together. Flag raising, feasting, swinging and boating were among the day's diversions.

A game of base ball between the Huntingdon boys and the home team Saturday evening, was interfered with by the rain storm, which scared the spectators from the ground and finally compelled the players to abandon the field. The home team was ahead at the time they stopped, the score being 5-0. About every one was numbered among the lookers-on.

Summer complaints and other serious ailments common in hot weather can be traced to the stomach in nine times out of ten. Keep the stomach in good order right now by keeping a bottle of Kodol nandy in the house all the time, but especially during this month. Take Kodol whenever you feel you need it. That is the only time you need to take Kodol.

The State Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of America is in session at Hazleton this week. Joseph M. Baker and Howard R. Barkley left Monday morning to attend the sessions as delegates from Camp No. 59 of this place. Dallas Starr, delegate from Three Springs Camp, came to Mapleton Sunday evening and Monday morning proceeded to Hazleton in company with the Mapleton delegates.

Paul, the 12-year-old son of George Wakefield, who resides with his parents in Smith valley about two miles west of Mapleton, was bitten on the right foot by a copperhead snake Monday morning while gathering wood on the point of Clear ridge near his home. The ad was hurridely brought to Mapleton where Dr. Wangler treated the wound and he was taken back home. At this time the limb is but little swollen and there is not much apprehension of any serious results from the lad's unpleasant experience.

Burd—Campbell.

Altoona Tribune, August 20th.

Professor W. H. Burd principal of the Third ward schools, and Miss Eleanor Howard Campbell, formerly supervisor of the kindergarten in the Miller building, were quietly married yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride at Pennsylvania Furnace, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The Rev. R. M. Campbell, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Pennsylvania Furnace, and father of the bride, officiated, using a beautiful ring ceremony. Professor H. H. Baish, of this city acted as groomsman, and Miss Annie Campbell, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid. At the close of the wedding ceremony a wedding breakfast was served, after which the happy couple left on a tour including Niagara Falls, the Thousand Islands and a trip down the Hudson river. They will be at home to their friends after September 9, at 1009 Howard avenue.

Professor Burd has been a principal in the Altoona schools for the last six years. He and Professor Baish have been close friends for years, having been classmates together in college. Mrs. Burd is widely known in this city as a successful teacher and very estimable young lady. Both of the young people have the best wishes of a host of friends for a long and happy married life.

Bruce Yocum is having a new portico erected to his Rai road street residence. George M. Green, of Cassville, is doing the work, assisted by Edward Johnson.

Druggist Harry W. Read, of Huntingdon, yesterday entertained the physicians of the county at his cottage in Juniata township in honor of his guests, the eminent Dr. Saylor, of Phila lelphia, and his son, Dr. Saylor, of Allegheny county.

Up to August 1 the State Highway Department had constructed 346 miles of improved roads since it began operations in 1904. In addition, there are to-day 325 miles of roadway under contract, or in course of construction. According to Commissioner Hunter, there is strong probability that the sixty-seven county towns will be connected by modern highways within a few years, and that Governor Stuart's proposed highway between Philadelphia and Pittsburg will be completed. Pennsylvania is now building more miles of state roads annually than either New York or Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hicks entertained a party of friends at their home Tuesday evening. Mr. Seymour Crolius, wife and son, Lacy, of Milwaukee, and Mr. and Mrs. George Crolius, of Chicago, Ill., being the guests of honor. Others present were Mr. Frank O'Connor, wife and daughter, Martha, Mrs. William O'Connor, Misses Emeline and Georgiana Thayer, and Rev. J. Howard Ake, of Mapleton, and Mr. and Mrs. Jno. S. Hicks, of Huntingdon. The evening was spent in social conversation and music, Rev. Ake rendering several solos in his usual pleasing manner, Miss O'Connor presiding at the piano. Refreshments were served at 9 o'clock, that part of the programme being attended to by the younger Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, assisted by Mr. Herbert and Miss Marga et Hicks. All feel that the evening was one of much enjoyment and hope our western friends may come again to afford some similar occassions.

Its an open secret that many of our young men, with the assistance of some of the older ones, are becoming inveterate card players. The title of gamblers might sound harsh to these otherwise not undesirable members of our community. However, if these same card players will investigate for themselves they can readily become aware that they are amenable to the law and on complaint of any citizen are liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment as the Court may decree. And the law goes farther in this matter—any person allowing a game of chance, in other words a game of poker played for money or chance, on their premises are guilty of a misdemeanor, and a heavy fine or imprisonment may be imposed. Some of our people had better go slow. The first thought of a parent is to protect their children. If certain facts of recent occurances were placed before the Court by some parent, some of the thoughtless or maliciously inclined card players, would find themselves in embarassing circumstances and the question follows: Why should such people be protected who care nothing for their own—or the future of others?

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. Prudence Rex spend last week in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. W. S. Shore and son are visiting friends in Altoona.

—J. B. Shuman, of Huntingdon, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—Miss Belle Robley, of Altoona, visited among Mapleton friends last week.

—Jno. W. Tate, of Mill Creek, was a caller in town Wednesday of last week.

—Rev. J. H. Ake spent a porton of this week with parents and friends at Williamsburg.

—Dr. J. C. Stever, of Mount Union, was engaged professionally in Mapleton last Friday.

—Levi Graham, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with the family of his cousin, S. P. Stubbs, in Mapleton,

—Mrs. H. H. Swope visited Mrs. L. S. Swope at Orbisonia last Friday. The latter Mrs. Swope is seriously ill.

—Misses Hazel, Anna and Margaret Hawk left last Thursday for a week's visit to their aunt in Johnstown;

—Miss Priscilla E. Miller, of Philadelphia, is spending several weeks at her parental home in Union township.

—Miss Viola Clemens, of Braddock, is the guest of the Misses Olive and Cora Coder at the Coder home in the township.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clay Cornelius, of Woodvale, were guests of that lady's sister Mrs. John Foster, and family over Sunday.

—David Miller, of Mifflin, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton, being the guest of John M. White and H. S. Stubbs' families.

—Mrs. Martha Ott and daughter, Miss Amelia Ott, of Everett, were guests of Mrs. Bruce Yocum last Thursday and Friday.

—Miss Tillie E. Neice left yesterday evening for a two-weeks' visit with her aunt, Mrs. William Weston, at Juniata, Altoona.

—Mr. James Hight, of Union Church, and Mr. Graham Wright, of Calvin, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Decker last Sunday.

—Willis G. Dell is assisting the ITEM force this week during the absence of Miss Tillie Neice, a regular employee of the office.

—Mrs. Jacob H. Miller and son went to Huntingdon on Monday and are spending the week with the family of her father in Smithfild township.

—Newton Truax and son, of Brisbin, Clearfield county, spent a portion of the past week in Mapleton as guests of his sister, Mrs. R. C. Fields.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cassidy and two daughters, of Altoona, returning from a visil to Atlantic City, stopped with M. L. Rex, and wife last Thursday.

—Henry Stever, of Huntingdon, passed through Mapleton Monday evening enroute to his home after visiting over Sunday with friends at Latta Grove.

—Herbert Hicks arrived home last Saturday, having spent the past six weeks visiting his brothers in Montana and friends in Illinois and Minnesota

—Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Buckley, of Mount Union, drove to Mapleton last Thursday and spent the day with their cousin, W. D. Grainey, and family.

—Mrs. Julia Wilson, of McVeytown, returned home yesterday after visiting for some time at the home of her sister Mrs. R. P. Smith, in Smith valley.

—George Hehneman is to-day moving his family from Duncannon to the Clemens property in the west end of Mapleton. These people formerly resided here.

—Miss Mabel Swope, of Trough Creek, and her cousin, Miss Ruth Starr, of Shepherdstown, W. Va., were guests of their aunt, Mrs. Jennie Swope, for a few days last week.

—Mrs. Lizzie Hickes and daughter Miss Sadie, of Huntingdon, visited Sunday and Monday in the homes of S. P. Stubbs and James H. Hooper on Sheridan street.

—Mrs. Maria Rupert, of Puttstown, widow of the late Adam Rupert, of Mill Creek, was visiting for several days during the past week among releatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Gideon C. Miller, of Mead, Nebraska, called on his friends in town last Thursday, enroute from his western home to New York state for special treatment at a medical institution.

—Guests at the home of Mrs. Narcissa Goodman and son during the week were Miss Laura Kyper, of Altoona, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Johnson, of Huntingdon, and Misses Grace and Mary States, of Alexandria.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock, led by the pastor.

The final union service of the series will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present.

Sunday schoool and class meeting Sunday morning at 9.30 and 10.30 respectively.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Sabbath school next Sabbath at 9.30 o'clock.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. T. H. MacLeod, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. M. F. Robley, leader.

Choir practice Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Sunday services: Sunday school at 9.30 a. m., J. M. Baker, sup't.; preaching by the pastor at 10 30 a. m.

George E. Jacobs.

George E. Jacobs, of Altoona, who was born at Shirleysburg, this county, Nov. 11, 1852, died in the Jefferson hospital, Philadelphia, on Monday night, August 17th.. the result of a surgical operation, aged 55 years, 9 months and 6 days. He had resided in Altoona about fifteen years, being employed in the glue department of the railroad machine shops. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Heptasophs, Railroad Relief Association and railroad flower fund. He is survived by his wife and one son, William L., of Altoona, and by five grand daughters. Also six brothers and one sister: John and Lowry, of Altoona; Roy, of Huntingdon; Elmer, of Mifflin; Albert, of Lewistown, and Harry and Annie, of Shirleysburg. Also by his aged father, John Jacobs, of Shirleysburg.

Sale Register.

Saturday, August 29th, Hayes McConahy will sell at his residence on Hill street, Mapleton, one bed room suit, sideboard, sink, table, ½ doz. dining chairs, oil stove. bed, couch, and numerous other articles. Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.

While Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is especially recommended for children, it is, of course, just as good for adults. Children like to take it because it tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. Its laxative principle drives the cold from the system by gentle, natural, yet copious action of the bowels. Sold by Geo. W. Wright.

—Mr. Edward Ergler, wife and daughter, and Mrs. Crowley, of Huntingdon, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mullen and son, of Roanoke, Virginia, dined with Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Swope last Thursday evening.

—W. E. Hack and family spent a day last week at his former home at Mexico, Juniata county. Mr. Hack is one of Isaak Walton's faithful disciples and he spent the day on the Juniata river. Thirteen large fish constituted the day's catch.

—Mrs. M. A. Sheridan and daughter, of Mt. Oliver, Pittsburg, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Grady from Tuesday of last week until Sunday last. Mr. Sheridan joined them at the Grady home Sunday morning and the same evening the family returned to their nome in the Smoky city.

—Mrs. C. M. Speer, who has been spending the summer in Mapleton was summoned to Tyrone yesterday on account of the setious illness of her father, Mr. Joseph Parks. Her daughters, Misses Claudia and Rachel will vacate their summer cottage to-day and return to Tyrone for the winter.

—Harper Swope, who travels in the interest of the American Book people in the western part of the state, arrived in town Sunday, and went to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Swope, in Trough Creek, for a few days' rest. He reports business strenuous among the school management in his territory.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Crolius and two children, of Chicago, Ill., with Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Crolius, of Milwaukee, Wis., are guests of their uncle, Mr. Benjamin O'Connor, and their cousins, Messrs Frank and William O'Connor. The Messrs. Crolius in their youth time were natives of the Empire state, but have been with the Milwaukee Railway company for a quarter of a century, and of course think the middle west is just about it. They, however, agree that for scenic effects, the Juniata valley takes the lead

Mrs. Sarah Jane Kyle.

Sarah Jane Estep, wife of Joseph Kyle, died at the home of her son Frank E. Kyle at Chistett and Greenwood streets, Pittsburgh, about 11 o'clock a. m., Thursday, August 20, 1908, of a complication of diseases from which she had been a sufferer for the past forty years. Mrs. Kyle, whose health had been failing rapidly in the past few months, had made her home with her brother, J. C. Estep, in Mapleton for the past twenty-one years until August 9th when her son Frank came and took her to Pittsburgh that he might have her with him in her latter days.

Mrs. Kyle was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Estep and was born in Trough Creek valley June 9, 1839, being at the time of her death aged 69 years, 2 months and 11 days. Her father, Jacob Estep, was one of the pioneer settlers of Trough Creek valley, having emigrated from Maryland to that valley in 1793. In August, 1860, she was married to Joseph Kyle and to them were born two sons—Frank E., of Pittsburgh, and Clayton, of Mifflin county. For several years after their marriage they resided in Mapleton, he having built the house on Railroad street owned by Bruce Yocum and occupied by Elmer Winn. The husband and father served his country in the rebellion and soon after the close of the war he disappeared and to the present time his friends have had no knowledge of his whereabouts.

While a resident of Trough Creek, Mrs. Kyle was a member of the Methodist Protestant church. During her residence in Mapleton she was identified with the United Brethren church, and in her daily life was exemplified a true christian character. She is survived by one brother and two sisters. They are J. C. Estep, of Mapleton, Mrs. Matilda Pheasant, of Huntingdon, and Mrs Eliza Mierley, of Missouri.

The remains were brought to Mapleton Saturday afternoon and taken to the home of her brother, J. C. Estep, on Sheridan street from which place the funeral was held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. W. F. Gilbert officiating at the services. Interment was made in Mountain View cemetery.

Albert M. Hagans.

Albert M. Hagans died at the county home, Shirleysburg, at 8.30 o'clock Monday morning, August 24, 1908, of gangrene, resulting from a diseased limb which had caused him much suffering for a number of years. He was aged 64 years.

Mr. Hagans was a native of Shaver's Creek valley from which section he came to Mapleton in 1881 and secured employment as teamster for Samuel Hatfield. July 25, 1881, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Salona Foster, daughter of the late David H. Foster. To them were born three sons one of whom died seven years ago. Mrs. Hagans died December 27, 1897. After her death the home was broken up and Mr. Hagans secured employment among the farmers in the region of his nativity. His limb gave him considerable trouble and he has been spending the past ten winters in the county hyme. He is survived by two sons, John, an inmate of the Home for Feeble Minded at Polk, Venango county, and David, who lives near Vail, Blair county.

The remains were prepared for burial by Undertaker Flood, of Mount Union, and yesterday were brought to Mapleton where at noon they were interred in the old cemetery by the side of those of his wife and son who had preceded him to the tomb. Steward John S. Appleby accompanied the body to Mapleton and he and Director J. Quincy Dell attended the funeral services which were conducted by Rev. T. H. MacLeod of the United Brethren church. A number of the residents of Mapleton who were neighbors of the Hagans family when they resided here were also present to pay their respects to the memory of the deceased and to his family.

Death of M. E. Minister.

Rev. E. S. Latshaw, a member of the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, died at Curryville, Blair county, Thursday afternoon, August 20, 1908, after an illness of several years. He is survived by his wife and one son. The funeral was conducted in the M. E. church at Roaring Springs last Saturday morning.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, safe, easy, pleasant, sure, little liver pills. Sold by G. W. Wright.

ASK REHEARING IN REBATE CASE

Bonaparte Strikes at Grosscup and Defends Judge Landis.

CALLS FOR A NEW FINE

Pennsylvania's Pure Food Law Declared Unconstitutional — Prohibition Presidential Nominee Notified. Used Pistol As Surgeon's Knife. Fathers Drowned at Bower's Beach. Governor of Colorado Upholds Unwritten Law—Baptists Form Bible Conference.

Attorney General Bonaparte filed in the United States circuit court of appeals at Chicago his application for a rehearing in the reversal of the $29,000,000 fine decision in the Standard Oil case. The attorney general takes issue with the court on all the essential points of the ruling recently handed down here.

The government contends vigorously and with references to the record that the reversal of the case, so far as the ruling of the trial judge with reference to ignorance on the part of the shipper as a defence is concerned, is based on a misstatement by the court of the record in the case as to the admission of the evidence and to a misunderstanding by the court of what the trial judge ruled with reference to the admission of evidence, and how he really charged the jury.

It is further asserted that the court of appeals has done a great injustice to Trial Judge Landis in misstating what he did in connection with the imposition of the fine on the Standard Oil company.

The circuit court of appeals in its opinion charges that Judge Landis assumed to fine the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, and imposed the large fine for the reason that he was satisfied that the Standard Oil company of New Jersey was not a "virgin offender."

The government shows in its petition that Judge Landis never referred to the Standard Oil company of New Jersey in this connection, and that the language used was used in connection with the Standard Oil company of Indiana, and that nowhere were the proceedings directed or pretended to be directed against the Standard Oil company of New Jersey.

It appears from the record in the circuit court of appeals that the net profit of the business of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, the corporation that Judge Landis fined, for the years during which the violations of the law for which it was convicted were committed and including the year in which it was indicted, amounted to $33,583,208.80.

On this point the petition states:

"We respectfully call the attention of the court to the statement of the Standard Oil company of Indiana on file in this case, referred to by the court in its opinion and treated as proper for consideration in determining whether or not the penalty was excessive."

"The punishment therefore," Mr. Bonaparte says, "is no more severe than is inflicted upon a letter carrier who steals a letter and is sent to the penitentiary for three years, thereby depriving him of his earning capacity for that time. It is not nearly so severe as the minimum penalty of five years in the penitentiary imposed upon a banker who misapplies the funds of his bank.

The government claims that on account of the size of the fine alone there is no necessity for a retrial of the case; that the circuit court of appeals may, itself, name the fine which should be imposed, and calls upon the court to do so in case it adheres to the view that Judge Landis abused his discretion in imposing so large a fine.

The Sherman Notification.

No event in the history of Utica has brought forth decorations so elaborate or plans so extensive for a single day as did those fhen Congressman James S. Sherman was officially notified that he has been nominated by the Republicans for the office of vice president.

The notification exercises took place at noon at the Sherman home, where a platform had been erected. Senator Julius C. Burrows, of Michigan, addressed Mr. Sherman, and the latter responded.

Judge Ermentrout Dead.

Judge James N. Ermentrout, for twenty-five years on the bench of Berks county and the head of the Ermentrout family, which has ruled the county politically for that period, died at Reading, Pa. The judge was sixty-two years old and a bachelor.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

To Take Mount Rose's Temperature.

Professor Alexandre G. M. Cadie, director of the weather bureau of the Pacific coast, is at Reno, Nev., to aid Professor Church, of the University of Nevada, in setting up the Ferguson meteorograph, a marvelous invention that registers automatically for forty days at a time the temperature, atmospheric pressure, humidity and other data of importance in determining weather conditions. It will be installed on Mount Rose, which is 10,800 feet high. It is one of the four or five such instruments in existence in the world. Such an instrument is on Mount Blanc, one in Rome and one in South America.

Water Famine May Cause Beer Famine

In the midst of a water famine, Shenandoah, Pa., is threatened with a beer famine as well. For six weeks water service has been maintained but four hours in twenty-four, and unless rain brings quick relief the hours of service will be cut to two. If this is done the breweries will be obliged to close, as their output has already been greatly curtailed. The two big breweries located in this town are the biggest users of water. The electric light and the gas companies may also be forced to close as a result of the drought, thus throwing the town in complete darkness.

Pistol As Surgeon's Knife.

Simon McCullough, while picking huckleberries near Warsaw, N. Y., was bitten on the finger by a rattlesnake. He was miles from medical aid, and knew that if the spread of the poison was to be arrested it must be done immediately. In his pocket was a revolver, and holding his finger so that he could get a good aim, he fired directly at the two punctures left by the reptile's fangs. It was a quick job of amputation, if not a particularly antiseptic method of surgery. The wound has become very much inflamed, and there is danger of blood poisoning.

Noted Ball Player Dead.

Dr. Albert J. Bushong, famous as a baseball catcher when a member of the St. Louis Browns and the Brooklyn teams, died at his home in Brooklyn. Bushong was born in Philadelphia fifty-two years ago, and in the eighties vied with "King" Kelly for first honors as a backstop. He retired from baseball in 1900, taking up the profession of dentistry, and practicing in Brooklyn. He leaves a widow.

Bathers Drowned At Bowers Beach

Clarence Dutton, aged twenty-five years, and Nellie Nickerson, aged twenty years, both of Chester, Pa., were drowned at Bowers Beach, a summer resort on the Delaware bay, a few miles below this city. Dutton, Miss Nickerson and three other persons had gone in bathing, and were carried beyond their depth by the treacherous current at this point.

Looking Back Fifty Years

BY J. G. HICKS

In 1863, Mr. Allen H. Bauman took sand from the north side of the river along the canal near the present location of the Keystone works of the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company. This work and that connected with the shipment of bark and wood in which Mr. Bauman was also interested constituted the business of Mapleton. The bark was shipped to points in Clearfield County where tanneries were located. The fact that the bark might be made use of here to k hold of the minds of Messrs. George and Allen Bauman about this time and the following years, 1864 and 1865, they built the Mapleton tannery. As constructed the tannery contained seventy-five vats. Konigmacher and Bauman, of Lancaster, Pa., stocked and operated the tannery. In 1870 the plant was sold to Jeremiah Bauman. In 1880 it became the property of L. A. Robertson, of New York City. Soon after his death in the year 1890 it was abandoned and sold to B. O'Connor and Sons who dismantled it. The vats were filled up and part of the ground sold for building purposes. The brick building used as a pumping and storage house was retained and with some changes was converted into the present office of the Juniata White Sand Company which erected their works on the site of the tannery in the year 1905. When the tannery was abandoned many of the residents looked upon its dismantling as the death knell of the village, but Phoenix-like, the new industry sprang up, being one of many to replace the tanning industry. The Juniata White Sand Company is composed of Baltimore capitalists and have one of the best equipped sand plants in the sand territory. The many changes in the management of the tannery under its various owners from the year of its inception to the time of its abandonment is local history which contains much of interest and is frequently under discussion among the citizens when congregated at the stores and other places of meeting but cannot be entered into here. As before noted, most of our citizens went to war but when "Johnny came marching home" and got his breath—so to speak—we find that Mapleton began at once to assert itself and in the summer of 1866 a borough was organized. The court, Judge Taylor being on the bench, appointed our old friend, John Henderson, to conduct the first election at which he was elected Constable and Allen Bauman the first Burgess by popular vote.

In the year 1867, the Juniata Hotel was built by Andrew McMullen and it remained the only public house in the village until 1906, when it was torn down to make way for the Clairndon of which we are all so proud, it being in every way an up to date hotel, a credit to its owners, the Wright Brothers, and also to the village. In 1867, the first demand was made for washed sand which heretofore had been an unknown and unheard of commodity. Mr. David H. Foster was the man to meet the emergency and to his ingenuity may be ascribed much of the credit for perfecting the various devices for the washing and preparing sand for the market. He was in the business for a number of years, selling his interest in the land originally owned and operated by McComb and others to the Speer White Sand Company who in turn sold to the Gillams and others, who passed all their interests in the business to the present owners, The Pennsylvana Glass Sand Company.

In 1870 the greatest mistake ever made by a people was made by those in charge of the affairs of Mapleton of that year, namely: the erection of a new school house at so great a distance from the village. The location for the building was donated by 'Squire Matthew Campbell. The site occupied by the residences of George Palmer and Mrs. Barbara Spangler was set apart for the purpose. The foundation was excavated when some kicker—he don't live in Mapleton now, as the only citizen now a resident of the borough who was then an adult citizen was the contractor and builder of the school house, A. W. Swope—put in an appearance and on account of the kicker, or several of them, the location donated was objected to as being too near the resident part of the village. Mr. Campbell then donated the present location where the school house was built and the children are obliged to climb this toboggan slide during the winter months. The tax payer doubles the cost of his child's education in shoe leather to say nothing of the health of the little ones who frequently are compelled to absent themselves from school, being unable to climb the hill. The "Borough Dads" of the seventies should have been kicked instead of kickers for their short sightedness and lack of admiration for the "Jolly School Boys' Shout" which was the objection they advanced. "The boys and girls would annoy the citizens with their noise"; the dear quiet old souls.

In 1871, we find our old reliable contractor again busy on a public building. At this time the Methodists needed a church which Mr. Swope built on the lot adjoining the present beautiful stone structure occupied by this congregation and which was built by contractor, Josiah C. Hall, of Huntingdon, in the years 1902 and 1903. The old church was sold to Anderson Wagner in 1906 when it was torn down and used for building purposes. Harry Wagner occupies a house in the western end of town built mostly of lumber from this old church.

"Its day is past, its work is done,
In memory only we retain
The deeds of good and mercy wrought
With prayers and songs of sweet refrain."

After building the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1871, Contractor Swope went into the mercantile business in the building now occupied by A. M. Parker as a residence. In 1872, he moved his business to the stand now occupied by L. M. Dell and in 1874 built the building now occupied by I. Wallace Fleck, successor to B. O'Connor & Sons. In 1876, Mr. Swope disposed of his mercantile business to Samuel Hatfield. In 1879, he again embarked in the mercantile business and in August, 1882, he retired, selling the business to William M. Phillips & Son, since which time he has attended only to the duties of his office of Justice of the Peace and is now serving the fiftieth year of his incumbency of that position.

In 1875, the first grist or flour mill in Mapleton was built for Mr. Elliott Robley by mill-wright, William Varner, of Alexandria, who was for many years a well known workman in this section. This mill was burned in October, 1880 and was rebuilt by Mr. Phillip Hooper for Mr. Robley in the year 1881. This second mill was destroyed by fire in 1891 and has not been rebuilt. For many years the remains of the second mill were allowed to stand as a monument of ruins of the only flour industry Mapleton ever boasted of. The boiler was disposed of in 1900 to Dr. G. W. Simpson who with his brother, David, operated a stave mill with it about two miles south of Mapleton.

In 1906, Shuman and Briggs built a locust pin factory on the site of the mill. This industry has never been finished. The building contains considerable machinery and a good engine and boiler, but Briggs, the junior partner of this firm, went west and the building is being used to store lumber.

The next industry which for years was of considerable importance was Swope and Gayton's stone quarry which was opened in Jack's Narrows about two miles east of Mapleton in 1882. This company did a large business in shipping rough stone and sand stone ballast. Shortly afterwards limestone were adopted as the standard by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and in 1886 they opened the limestone quarry on the north side of the river. In 1905, this quarry was sold to a corporation known as the Swope-Gayton Quarry Company, since which time the business has not been successfully managed. February 15, 1907, B. Frank Godard was appointed receiver of this corporation. Two unsuccessful attempts have been made to sell this plant and business. Ere long another effort will be made to dispose of it and it is to be hoped the third effort may be more successful than the former ones have been. In 1889, Swope & Gayton abandoned their operation in Jack's Narrows and moved their equipment to a point just east of town where for years they shipped rough stone and later ganister rock to the Johnstown and Pittsburg districts. This quarry had been opened in 1872 by Messrs. Frank Hefright and Joseph Watson, of Huntingdon. Large quantities of the rock were shipped by these gentlemen from this quarry for ballast and for building purposes and their names are linked in the history of Huntingdon county as well as in the history of the middle division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Their operations made them wealthy and much of their wealth still remains in the county seat, made use of by their heirs. After the adoption of limestone ballast they sold the quarry to Swope & Gayton. In 1891, A. W. Swope was succeeded in the firm of Swope & Gayton by I. N. Swope. In April, 1901, the stone on the tract east of Mapleton was sold to the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company who have made no shipments from the quarry for some time on account of having stone elsewhere available for their present needs in the manufacture of brick.

(To be continued)

Confessed $7500 Diamond Theft.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 24.—Harry Dennison, a bell boy twenty-four years of age, of the Allenhurst inn, confessed to the police that he was the thief who stole about $7500 worth of diamonds from the room of Mrs. Mary E. Fox, a guest at the hotel. The young man took the detectives to a spot near Sunset lake, and showed them where he had buried the diamonds. Every piece of jewelry was recovered.

Snake In Pillow Awakens Woman.

Butler, Pa., Aug. 24.—When Miss Irene McDonald, of Portersville, who is camping near McConnell's hills, was awakened by a movement in her pillow, she didn't scream. Instead she threw the pillow on the ground and went back to sleep. The shock came in the afternoon, when a long snake slowly crawled out of the pillow. The reptile, which measured five feet four inches, was killed.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices In the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR weak; winter extras, new, $3.50@3.65; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $3.70@3.85; city mills, fancy, $6@6.25. RYE FLOUR steady; per bbl., $4.25@4.30. WHEAT firm; No. 2 red, western, 97@97½c CORN steady; No. 2 yellow, 1 car, 88@88½c. OATS firm; No. 2 white, clipped, 53½@54½c.; lower grades, 52c. HAY steady; timothy, large bales, $15. PORK firm; family, per barrel, $18.50. BEEF steady; beef hams, per barrel, $27@28. POULTRY: Live firm; hens, 13½@14c.; old roosters, 10c. Dressed steady; choice fowls, 14c.; old roosters, 10c. BUTTER firm; selected, 25@27c.; nearby, 21c.; western, 21c. POTATOES firm; new, per barrel, $2.25@2.50.; Sweet Potatoes, Eastern Shore, Va., prime, per barrel, $1.75@2.

BALTIMORE—WHEAT steady; No. 2 spot, 98@98¼c.; steamer No. 2 spot, 93½@93¾c. CORN dull; mixed spot, 83½c.; southern, 83@87c. OATS easier; old white, No. 2, 56@57c.; No. 3, 54@55c.; new No. 2, 55@55½c.; mixed, No. 2, 53@54c. BUTTER steady; creamery separator extras, 22½@23c.; held, 19@20c.; prints, 24@25c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 16@16½c. EGGS firm; fancy Maryland and Pennsylvania, 19½c.; Virginia, 19½c.; West Virginia, 19½c.; southern, 18½c.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, $6@6.25; prime, 5.65@6. SHEEP steady; prime wethers, $4.40@4.50; culls and common, $2@3; lambs, $3.50@6; veal calves, $7@7.75. HOGS active, steady; prime heavies, mediums and heavy Yorkers, $7.10@7.15; light Yorkers, $6.50@6.65; pigs, $5.25@5.50; roughs, $5@6.

Fails to Wed, Girl Is Sued.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 14. — Miss Mary E. Barry, twenty-two years old, daughter of a widow living in High street, finds her savings bank account attached in a suit for $3000 brought against her by Timothy J. Curtin, of Springfield. Curtin says Miss Barry's failure to keep her engagement to wed has caused him this much damage.

The Empire State Convention.

This is the sticker that is being used to tell all the world that the 2.2 0 societies of New York state are to have their next convention in the capital city next October.

Nuggets.

Christian Endeavor consists not in the outward matters of the pledge, committees, officers, unions, but in love to Christ.

A society is a good one in proportion as the hearts of the members are set on doing Christ's will.

The heart of Christian Endeavor is Christ's heart; our hearts are cold except as they touch His.

Heart stimulants are dangerous. The best heart medicine is steady exercise, fresh air and proper food.—Australian Christian Endeavor Link.

AUGUST

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SA
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McKELVEY & FIELDS.

GENERAL INSURANCE

And Real Estate Agents,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

"Buy it at L. M. Dell's"

Going, Going, GONE!

The stock of old goods is being rapidly exhausted and new goods are being received almost daily. We are buying and keeping prices down.

We have some great bargains to offer in

SHOES

for men, women and children. These are standard goods—all sizes. The children need school shoes and you can save thirty to fifty per cent. by buying them here. Come and see the goods.

Patent medicines, time-tried remedies and the best of extracts at cut rate prices. Why not take advantage of such an opportunity.

A complete stock of groceries, tinware, notions, tobacco, cigars, etc.

L. M. DELL

MAPLETON DEPOT, - PENNA.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

BEECH RUN.

Preaching Sabbath next at the chapel at ten thirty.

Willis G. Dell was a business caller at Mount Union on Saturday.

Miles Miller, who had been in lisposed the past week, is now much better.

Miss Annie Miller and sister Ruth were visitors at Lewistown the past week.

Our neighborhood was well represented at the Latta Grove picnic last Saturday.

Van Brodbeck, wife and son, of Saltillo, called at the home of C. B. Querry Saturday and Sunday last.

Game, both feathered and furred, is reported plentiful. So once more we say "Hoe a straight row."

This section was visited by several local showers the past week yet the potato crop remains all tops and no bottom.

Calvin Querry, our most successful bee hunter, has so far located four. Two which he has cut were rich and gave him a fine yield.

A terrific wind, rain and hail storm struck this latitude on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. The electrical part of the storm was not so severe, but don't ask if it blowed, rained or hailed. Here at home the brute creation sought shelter while no human would have dared face the elements.

TROUGH CREEK.

N. Q. Wright is on the sick list.

Curtis Greenland and family Sundayed at Thomas Mansbarger's.

Mrs. Ira Pheasant numbered among our sick, is convalescing.

Mrs. Bessie Drease and son, of Middletown, are visiting in the valley.

Have you read Bro. Drake's history on "Hare's Valley Fifty Years Ago?"

The much-needed rain came on the 22nd, accompanied by quite a storm.

W. B. Curfman and family made a short visit at C. M. Pheasant's recently.

R. S. Roland and family, of Saxton, Bedford county, made a few pop calls among friends here the latter part of last week.

Quite a surprise party was given at the home of Daniel Mansbarger on the thirteenth, it being Mrs. Mansbarger's fiftieth birthday. All report a good time.

Joseph Bowman had the misfortune to cut his hand recently. It has laid him off work and he found it necessary to consult a doctor as his hand and arm became very much swollen.

Rev. Bowman, of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, preached in the M. F. church at Calvin on the 23rd inst. to an attentive audience. At the service the right of baptism was administered to nine persons and nine joined the church on full membership.

CASSVILLE.

We are sorry to record the serious illness of Henry Smith.

Ules Reeser is visiting her friends in Sunbury and Herndon.

A party of Huntingdon folks came out to spend Sunday with Dr. Graham and family at the Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. MacMillan are guests of Dr. Hamilton. Their little daughter, Martha, has been quite ill but is better.

Rev. Bowman, of Williamsport, preached in the M. E. church Sunday evening to a large and attentive audience.

Mrs. William Anderson, who is here with her little daughter, talked to her husband in Philadelphia Saturday morning over the Bell telephone line.

Mrs. Rindlaub, daughter and sister are spending some time in Cassville their former home. On Friday with some friends they drove to Copperas Rock where they spent a delightful day.

To Keep Salt Dry.

"To prevent salt in saltcellars from becoming damp and lumpy, when filling them put in ten to twelve pieces of rice," says WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION for September. "This will not come through the holes in the cover of the saltcellars, but will break the lumps of salt and gather the moisture: thus the salt is always dry and fine.

Does your back ache? Do you have sharp pains in the side and the small of the back? This is due, usually, to kidney trouble. Take DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They will promptly relieve weak back, backache, rheumatic pains and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Sold and recommended by G. W. Wright.

Instructions to Dairymen.

The following has been issued from the state department of health by Dr. Samuel G. Dixon showing what is required of dairymen:

Milk being one of the most valuable of food stuffs, the following suggestions are offered that it may be more generally used than at present and to prevent disease that is produced by dirty milk:

THE STABLES.

1. The floors, walls and ceiling of the stables should be tight, walls and ceilings kept free of cobwebs. There should be as few dust-catching ledges and projections as possible.

2. Do not allow musty or dirty litter or strong smelling material in the stable. Manure should not be stored near the stable. It is well to sprinkle the floor with air slacked lime or land plaster daily.

THE MILK HOUSE.

3. Cans should not be taken into the stable to be filled. Remove the milk of each cow at once from the stable to a clean room and strain immediately. Canton flannel or absorbent cotton makes a good strainer. The milk should be cooled as soon as strained. All milk houses should be screened from flies.

4. Milk utensils should be made of metal, with all joints smoothly soldered, or, when possible, should be made of stamped metal. Never allow utensils to become rusty or rough inside. Use milk utensils for nothing but handling, storing or delivering milk.

5. To clean dairy utensils use pure water only. First rinse the utensils in cold water; then wash inside and out in hot water rinse again; sterlize with boiling water or steam; then keep inverted in a clean place or expose to the sun where no dirt can be blown or dropped into them.

MILKING AND HANDLING OF MILK.

6. The milker should wash his hands immediately before milking. The practice of moistening the hands with milk when milking is most vicious and uncleanly and should be avoided. He should wear a clean outer garment, which should be kept in a clean place when not in use. Tobacco should not be used while milking.

7. The first few drops of milk drawn should not be milked into the can as it will be apt to injure the milk, both as to keeping qualities and as to healthfulness for food stuff.

8. If any part of the milk is bloody, stringy or unnatural in appearance, or if by accident dirt gets into the pail, the whole mess should be rejected.

9. Never mix warm milk with that which has been cooled, and do not allow milk to freeze.

10. Do not feed dry, dusty food previous to or during milking time.

11. Persons suffering from tuberculosis or skin disease, or those suffering from or exposed to those suffering from a contagious disease, must not handle either the cows, the milk or milk utensils.

12. It is needless to say that the shorter the time between the production of milk and its delivery, and between deivery and use, the better will be the quality of the milk, providing it is cooled before.

No Need to be Gray.

If what a French contemporary says is correct, the silver threads which are apt to show themselves rather early among the gold in these strenuous times may be postponed indefinitely, thanks to the discovery of a Russian scientist, Dr. Metchnikoff. His remedy consists simply in curling or waving the hair or in some way submitting the hair to the action of a hot iron, for it is the effect of the heat that is the essential factor. Dr. Metchnikoff, in spite of his advanced age, has a fine head of hair which shows no trace of grayness. He has always used a curling iron, not from any feeling of vanity, but because he maintains that the pigmentary cells of the hair are liable to be attacked by microbes which, in turn, are easily destroyed by the action of a hot iron Thus the cells are preserved, and with them the primitive color of the hair. The remedy is a simple one, but there is one drawback. It is only preventive, and cannot restore the color to hair which has already turned gray.—Philadelphia Record.

Sulphur Bleach forFruit Stains.

Stained table linen follows the return of the fresh-fruit season as surely "as night follows day." For removing such stains there is nothing more effective than the sulphur bleach. Lay a spoonful of sulphur on a plate, and sprinkle with a few drops of alcohol. Over this place a tin funnel with the point upward. Touch a lighted match to the alcohol; wet the stained linen, and hold the spot over the opening in the point of the funnel. The sulphur fumes will remove the most obstinate stain, seldom requiring more than one application. Rinse and wash the linen at once, to prevent rotting the material.—*Woman's Home Companion for September.*

SEPTEMBER TERM JURY LIST.

GRAND JURORS—SEPTEMBER TERM—THIRD MONDAY AND 21ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

Boring, Harold, Bricklayer, Huntingdon
Blake, Joseph, Foreman, Orbisonia
Bagshaw, Adam, Farmer, Juniata
Cailcote, A. K., Miner, Rockhill
Cutshall, C. R., Teacher, Springfield
Davis, William, Laborer, Marklesburg
Fleming, S. B., Dentist, Saltillo
Giles, John, Laborer, Petersburg
Goshorn, David, Farmer, Tell
Hess, Charles, Merchant, Hopewell
Morgan, Max, Miner, Dudley
Madden, Frank, Farmer, Springfield
McClain, O. H., Farmer, Tod
Morder, Jr., George, Laborer, Morris
Norris, George J., Electrician, Huntingdon
Nevill, James W., Barber, Mount Union
Norris, L. A., Blacksmith, Mount Union
Peterson, Campbell, Sawyer, Dublin
Pincher, James Lumberman, Tod
Pyles, Sylvester, Farmer, Cromwell
Smith, Logan B., Salesman, Warriorsmark
Worsing, R. L., Clerk, Huntingdon
Wakefield, G. Metz, Farmer, Logan
Wible, Frank, Teacher, Clay

PETIT JURORS—FIRST WEEK—THIRD MONDAY AND 21ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

Allen, Samuel, Railroader, Huntingdon
Brewster, J. F., Surveyor, Shirley
Brown, C. S., Farmer, Brady
Bare, John C., Farmer, Cromwell
Baker, G. B. M., Farmer, Tod
Campbell, Thomas H., Farmer, Shirley
Carper, John, Farmer Franklin
Cummins, Cloyd, Farmer, Jackson
Corbin, N. P., Clerk, Huntingdon
Clark, Edward, Woodsman, Carbon
Decker, Alvin, Teamster, Mapleton
Donelson, George, Guard, Huntingdon
Edelblute, W. W., Teamster, Huntingdon
Ewing, Cloyd, Merchant, Mount Union
Fry, D. R., Gent, Warriorsmark
Fouse, B. F., Butcher, Huntingdon
Faulhender, William. Clerk, Huntingdon
Grove, A. P., Clerk, Huntingdon
Grazier, Harry, Farmer, Warriorsmark
Greenland, John, Farmer, Clay
Herncane, Reed, Laborer, Petersburg
Hollabaugh, William, Laborer, Rockhill
Henderson, Chalmers, Liveryman, Spruce Creek
Hutchinson, John H., Salesman, Alexandria
Henney, W. E., Farmer, Porter
Isenberg, P. G., Farmer, Morris
Kanour, Isaac, Laborer, Warriorsmark
Kidd Joseph, Carpenter, Huntingdon
McCarthy, J. W., Liveryman, Huntingdon
Miller, H. G., Teacher, Penn
McCully, John, Laborer. Jackson
Miller, Jacob, Farmer, West
Monihen, Henry A., Laborer, Cass
Martin, J. O., Farmer, Porter
Musser, Frank, Farmer, Logan
Nonemaker, George, Farmer, Springfield
Oaks, J. Howard, Farmer, Barree
Oswalt, George V., Lumberman, Oneida
Root, John, Laborer, Birmingham
Spyker, Charles, Painter, Alexandria
Stull John, Contractor, Barree
Still, B. F., Gent, Dublin
Shingler, William, Farmer, West
Shade, E. P., Farmer, Henderson
Taylor, A. Bouse, Farmer, Tod
Taylor, Seibert A. Mail Clerk, Huntingdon
Uttley, John, Laborer, Rockhill
Morgan, John, Farmer, Oneida

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK—FOURTH MONDAY AND 28TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER.

Bell, Calvin, Gent, Petersburg
Bair, John P., Guard, Smithfield
Barnes, James, Laborer, Mount Union
Borst, John H., Laborer, West
Bell, William, Farmer, West
Beaver, Ed A., Clerk, Huntingdon
Baker, G. L. S., Painter, Huntingdon
Campbell, A. N., Clerk, Huntingdon
Cullen, W. Fitz, Clerk, Spruce Creek
Cornelius, Ross, Laborer, Saltillo
Crotsley, W. A., Farmer, Cass
Crotsley, Amon, Farmer, Lincoln
Clayton, George W., Sawyer, Tell
Carr, Michael, Miner, Carbon
Dalton, Richard, Miner, Wood
Ewing, J. B., Miller, Orbisonia
Enveart, John, Farmer, Shirley
Fields, H. M., Foreman, Mount Union
Fisher, Howard, Farmer, Spruce Creek
Garner, J. E., Farmer, Henderson
Grove, Ford, Farmer, Penn
Goodman, Thomas, Farmer, Morris
Green L. A., Stone Mason, Huntingdon
Gerlach, John, Stone Cutter, Huntingdon
Kustenbauder, Robert, Clerk, Warriorsmark
Hohman, Edward, Tinner, Petersburg
Houtz, William, Laborer, Franklin
Hazzard, Harry, Painter, Huntingdon
Horton, Chester, Carpenter, Huntingdon
Logan, John R., Merchant, Huntingdon
McCarthy, W. B., Merchant, Huntingdon
McNeil, M. S., Lumberman, Saltillo
Malone, William, Laborer, Orbisonia
Musser, Willis, Farmer, Oneida
Madden, F. H., Farmer, Springfield
Rowland, Daniel, Farmer, Henderson
Rupert, Peter, Farmer, Henderson
Rainey, E. B., Farmer, Union
Straithoff, Charles, Bricklayer, Huntingdon
Thompson, John, Merchant, Petersburg
Whitsel, Philip, Farmer, Cromwell
Yenter, John, Bricklayer, Huntingdon

A Card.

Editor Mapleton Item:—To set at rest the reports concerning the character of Mrs. May Long formerly May Bowman whose recent illness has been made the basis of adverse critism, I declare that the lady was a sufferer from a sub-mucus fibroid tumor, that through a lucky accident she escaped the horror of a severe and mutilating operation, and that to attribute her sickness to unchastity is a gratuitous slander.

A. J. HAMILTON, M. D.
Cassville, Pa., August 19th, 1908.

The little attacks of stomach trouble and stomach disorders will undoubtedly lead to chronic dyspepsia unless you take something for a sufficient time to strengthen the stomach and give it a chance to get well. If you take Kodol in the beginning the bad attacks of Dyspepsia will be avoided, but if you allow these little attacks to go unheeded it will take Kodol a longer time to put your stomach in good order again. Get a bottle of Kodol to-day. Sold by G. W. Wright.

To the Granges and Dairy Interests of Pennsylvania.

The repeal of the Pure Food Law of 1895, has proved to be a serious detriment to the dairy interests of Pennsylvania and also to the public health.

The present Food Law approved June 1st, 1907, as construed by the Courts, is inefficient and furnishes but little protection to the dairy interests or to the consuming public.

After careful consideration by the Grange Committees it seems advisable that a Dairy Commissioner be appointed who shall have charge of the dairy interests, and who shall enforce only special dairy legislation. By this means we hope to avoid the complications of a general food law embracing both dairy and trade occupations.

The passage of the Food Law of 1907, has thrown the markets of Pennsylvania open to the manufacture and sale of adulterated butter and bogus lard. This same law has, by a recent Court decision, made it impossible for our State Dairy and Food Commissioner to successfully prosecute dealers who sell watered and skimmed milk, as pure.

Therefore we recommend that the next legislature shall create the office of Dairy Commissioner, who shall deal only with dairy products, viz: butter and butter substitutes, such as oleomargarine, butterine, renovated butter, adulterated butter, milk, cream, condensed milk, ice cream, cheese and all other products made wholly or chiefly from milk.

We further recommend that the laws which deal with other food products shall be placed in the hands of the State Health Department. We would suggest a careful and early consideration of this subject by every grange in the State, in order that the State Grange influenc may be exerted in this important movement.

If reports of the decisions of the various granges are promptly forwarded to worthy State Master W. F. Hill, Huntingdon, Pa., the work will be greatly facilitated.

ANNA P. HICKS,
(Seal) Secy. Goshen Grange, No. 121
MARGARET SHARPLESS,
(Seal) Secy. Brandywine Grange, No. 60

There are many imitations of DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve but just one original. Nothing else is just as good. Insist on DeWitt's. It is cleansing, soothing and cooling. Sold by G. W. Wright.

A Complete Newspaper

The only modern DAILY and SUNDAY between New York and Chicago, THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE TIMES-Largest Circulation Daily-Largest Circulation Sunday. DIRECT WIRE SERVICE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD-unexcelled in

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RAILROAD NEWS.

Carrying a larger force of writers than any other Pittsburgh Newspaper.

Our plant is always open to visitors for inspection. Come see the workings of an up-to-date newspaper. Presses running from 11:30 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. and from 2:00 A. M. until 5:00 A. M. Color Presses run on Monday Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

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For fine box stationery, go to the ITEM office.

Pennsylvania Railroad

SIXTEEN-DAY EXCURSIONS

$6.85 or $8.85 to Atlantic City, Cpae May
Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, Ocean City Sea Isle City, Avalon, N. J., Rehobeth, Del., and Oean City. Md.

$8.85 or $10.85 to Asbury Park, Long Branch
West End Elberon, Deal Beach, Allenhurst, North Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar Como, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Brielle, Point Pleasant, and Bay Head, N. J.

Tickets at the lower rate good only in Coaches. Tickets at the higher rate good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1908

Train leaves Mapleton 11.40 A. M.

Connecting with

SPECIAL TRAIN OF PARLOR CARS AND COACHES

running through to Atlantic City and stopping at Philadelphia, to discharge passengers Tickets good for passage on special Train or on trains leaving Pittsburgh at 4.55 P. M and 8.50 P. M., and their connections going, and all regular trains returning within six teen days.

Stops will be made for meals or dining car service will be provided. For stop-over privilege and full information consult nearest Ticket Agent.

J. R. WOOD
Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W. BOYD
General Passenger Agent

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

ELEVEN-DAY EXCURSION

TO

OCEAN GROVE
CAMP MEETING
ASBURY PARK OR LONG BRANCH

Friday, August 28, 1908

Round $7.00 Trip

FROM MAPLETON

Tickets good going only on train leaving 8.47 A. M. Good returning on all regular trains.

COVERS CLOSING SUNDAY AND MONDAY

AND

LABOR DAY AT THE SEASHORE

Consult nearest Ticket Agents

J. R. WOOD
Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W, BOYD
General Passenger Agent

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., August 26, 1908.

Hare's Valley Fifty Years Ago

BY JOHN M. DRAKE

In the year of 1852 a school house was erected on the historic Knight farm where Knightsville is now located. That house was a log structure with a very low ceiling. The writer well remembers of attending spelling schools in it, and the large boys would jump up at recess to see who could touch the plastering over head with their heads. The name of the house was "Goose Neck." Levi Anderson was the firet teacher, at a salary of $12.00 per. month—term three months. Joseph Heifner, S. B. Moreland, James Stevens and Simon Rohrer were the pioneer teachers of the school. With Mr. A. and some of the boys and girls who were instructed in that quaint old house were the Parks, Barnett, Anderson, Norris, White, and William Crotsley's families. The house had slab benches, and an old rusty wood stove that would take a stick of wood more than three feet in length. Four of the Norris family became teachers. This family of five sons and five daughters scattered out to nearly every section of the United States. The Andersons went to Iowa in 1855. The others above named nearly all became farmers in this and neighboring counties. Two of the Parks boys, one Norris and one Barnett fought in the Union army in the Civil war.

Let us now return to the o'd school house as it was fifty years ago. It was locked with a large pad lock. When the above named Rohrer was teaching the boys and girls the rudiments of spelling, reading, writing and some arithmetic, it was during the days when it was customary to "bar out" the teacher as they called it. This custom was to compel the teacher to treat the scholars to candy or apples at the holidays, if he would not without. Mr. Rohrer refused to promise to treat, hence the door was barred against him one day when he was out. The teacher could not get in that day. In the evening he went to his place of lodging, after which the boys opened the door and let the scholars out to go home. Then the boys fastened the door securely and jumped out at a window on the lower side of the house where the window was high from the ground, as the house was on a hill side. The next morning two boys--a Parks and a McClain—went back before daylight and took possession for that day. At between 8 and 9 o'clock the teacher came but failed to get in. They kept him out two or three days. The teacher was going to resign, when some of the citizens interfered and the school went on as usual. The two boys referred to are still living and prosperous, one near Wasscon, Ohio, and the other one is living in Tod township, this county. In the year 1867 the old house was vacated and a new one, a plank structure, was built on the Crotsley farm, now Kean's, and was named Curtin.

Another log schoolhouse stood on the Parks farm, now owned by D. F. Crotsley. That house was probably built in the early 40's as it had the appearance of age a half century ago. The patrons of the school were Thomas C. Greene, G. M. Greene, John Walls, Benj. Fink, Jacob Crotsley, William Parks and some from Smith valley. Among the teachers of the Parks school, as it was called, were Andrew Crotsley, Dr. James Turner, Alfred Evans, William McClain and Daniel Heaton. From that old school a number of useful men and women got their start. One family in particular made wonderful intellectual progress. The ancestors of this family came to the valley from Maryland in 1785 and laid a warrant on 1600 acres of land Feb. 26th of that year. Thomas Green was the warrantee of said tract of land, and a portion of it has remained in the Greene family to the present time. Thomas C. Green's heirs are the 4th generation who have owned and lived on a part of this land, and they were pupils of the old Parks school. Thomas C. Greene raised four sons and three daughters, four of whom became teachers. The eldest son, S. B. Green, taught for more than a quarter of a century, and was also a practical surveyor, a master mechanic, both in wood and the metals. He was a writer and historian of more than ordinary ability, a great lover of nature, and was a member of the Audubin society. Another branch of the Green family were the sons and daughters of G. M. Greene. They were pupils of the same school, five of this family becoming teachers. They, too, are scattered to different parts of the country. Dr. Turner was a pupil and afterward teacher of this school.

ADDTIONAL PERSONAL NOTES.

—Prof. E. E. Kell, of Shade Gap, transacted business in Mapleton yesterday.

—Mrs. J. G. Gil'am, of Huntingdon, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday afternoon.

—Foster Bell, of Altoona was a visitor at his parental home here the early part of the week.

—Misses Ida and Bertha Hooper, of Huntingdon, visited their sister, Mrs. L. A. Dell, in town Sunday evening.

—Orb Stroup, son of Rev. Geo. W. Stroup, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Barbara Spangler, for a few days.

—Herbert Bowman, wife and daughter, of Altoona, visited his mother, Mrs. L. P. Bowman, in Mapleton over Sunday.

—Mrs J. S. Hicks and son, of Huntingdon, are spending a part of this week with her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hicks.

—L. S. Yetter, a one-armed veteran of Shirley township, spent yesterday and today in Mapleton as the guest of his nephew, Frank Yetter.

—Miss Ethel Nail, Frank Isenberg, and Sheriff Stewart, of Huntingdon, were Sunday guests at Locust Lodge on the Juniata river one mile north of Mapleton.

—Mrs. Matilda Pheasant and two daughters, Mrs. Alice Wingate and Mrs. Belle Wreke, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Wensel, Mr. and Mrs. John Steel and T. J. Wright, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. B. F. Mierley, of Colfax, were in town Sunday in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Jane Kyle

—Mrs. Charles Gathers and children, of Altoona, accompanied by Miss Hazel Omes, also of Altoona, have been visiting Mrs. G's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Numer, for several days past.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McConaby, of Tyrone, who had been tenting at Newton Hamilton campmeeting, stopped with friends in Mapleton yesterday afternoon while enroute to their home.

—Mr. John R. Pott, eastern agent for the Milwaukee Railway, spent several hours in Mapleton yesterday, calling on his friends, the Messrs. Crolius, who are paying a visit to relatives here.

—Mrs. Aseneth McClure, of Port Royal, and Miss Euphema Robison, of Philadelphia, leave to-day for their respective homes after a pleasant visit with their sister, Mrs, E. E Bell, on Railroad street.

—A. Loy Rex returned home Monday from Oriental, Juniata county, to which place he accompanied his wife on Saturday. Mrs. Rex will spend a week at Oriental as the guest of Mr. Barner's family.

—W. H. Mounts, who does the blacksmithing for the Juniata White Sand Company, was struck in the right eye with a scale from a piece of iron on Saturday. The particle was removed Sunday but for a couple days the injury caused Mr. Mounts considerable pain.

—Miss Claudia Speer, one of Mapleton's summer colonists, has been elected a supply teacher by the Tyrone school board. She is a bright young lady who took first honors in the graduating class of 1907 of the Tyrone schools and who in the last scholastic year passed with honors the third year of the music course in Juniata College, having had no previous training except that obtained in her home under her mother's instruction.

—Sergeant Lewis C. Dysart, of the 11th Company in the recruiting service of the United States army at Columbus Baricks, Ohio, arrived in Mapleton Sunday afternoon and remained until Monday noon calling on friends here. He was returning from Washington, D. C., to which city he had taken a new recruit who became insane soon after enlisting in the army service. Mr. Dysart informs us that the government maintains an insane asylum in the District of Columbia, which at the present time has 2800 inmates.

FOR SALE—Lady's new solid oak writing desk, will be sold at a sacrifice; for particulars call at the ITEM office.

Would You Throw Away $1,000 ?

The man who could save and bank $5 per month and doesn't do it is throwing away $60 per year—the gross earning power of $1,000 at 6 per cent. interest.

Safe investments which annually pay 6 per cent. net are not so plentiful as they used to be.

Why not start an account with us and conserve this "1,000 earning?" You can open an account with a $5 deposit, or even less. Come in and let us talk over the matter.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

Cherry Jelly from Apples.

To make cherry jelly out of apples, throw a handful of cherry leaves into the jelly while boiling. After the leaves have boiled some time they can easily be lifted out. Jelly made this way tastes exactly like cherry jelly—*Womnn's Home Companion for September.*

MARRIED.

SCOTT—BOLEN—At Carlisle, Pa., August 13, 1908, Durad W. Scott, of Nossville, this county, and Miss Elsie Bolen, of Newberg, Cumberland county.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH			NORTH	
Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	Mail A M	Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SIOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO.

Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8. A. M.	No. 2. A. M.	No 6. A M.	No. 4 P. M
Mount Union . . Leave	. . .	10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard . .	. . .	s 10 05	s 11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills . . .	. . .	f 10 17	f 11 42	f 4 52
Shirley	. . .	s 10 30	s 11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia . . . . Arrive	. . .	10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia . . . . Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f 11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s 11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s 11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f 12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f 12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f 12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdate . . Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	7 00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P. M

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5 A. M.	No. 3 P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale . . . Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s 10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s 10 30	s 3 25	. . .
*Aughwick	f 9 00	† 10 40	f 3 35	. . .
Mount Union Yard . .	s 9 15	s 10 55	s 3 50	. . .
Mount Union . . Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	. . .
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD			NORTHWARD
No. 12 P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	No. 9. A. M.	No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.

*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, Pres't and Gen'l Manager. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

LOST--Saturday evening between River bridge and Riverside park, gold band bracelet: Finder will be rewarded by returning to MRS. CLARENCE CLOUSER, Mapleton.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For furteer nformation, plerse writh me.

B. F. Baker.

Mapleton Depot, April 15, 1907. 4t

WM. REED & SONS, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Store Will be Closed all Day Thursday Owing to Citizens' Picnic. Open Evening Before Until 9 O'clock.

SUMMER MERCHANDISE

of all kinds is being closed out at ramarkably low prices. There are many weeks of hot weather still before us, so that you will have lots of use for such things. But we must make room for the Fall stocks which, already, are begining to crowd in upon us.

Wash Jacket Suits, Wash Waist Suits, Wash Skirts Wash Dress Fabric of all kinds, Neckwear, Belts and the things are being closed out at wonderfully low prices.

Many Splendid Jacket Suits

of Panama, Voille and Fancy Materials, all new this season are being sold at Half Price.

You will find a lot of Fine Merchandise at these low prices.

The First Showing of Women's and Misses Fall Suits

is now on display. For the Fall and Winter Season Suits will be the proper thing.

We have bought lavishly and are showing a truly splendid stock they are a nong every day and are worthy of careful and critical consideration. Prices run from $10 to $35 each

No such line of Suits has ever been seen in Huntingdon, and we wish every woman in the County could see them Everything about them is original and styles are correct in every detail. Come in and let us show you these handsome suits.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
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NO SIGN OF REVOLT

Bryan's Idea That He Can Count on the West to Make Him President Erroneous

SOUTHERN STATES DEBATABLE

Efforts Making in Pennsylvania Congressional Districts to Hoodwink Voters and Lead Them Along Dangerous Paths for Purposes of Revenge.

Candidate Bryan's contention that in the pending presidential contest the main chance for the Democracy lies in the west is not indorsed by Democratic authorities whose opinion is worth considering. The Republicans of the west have settled down to the firm conviction that their interests can best be conserved by the Republican party and Republican policies, and nowhere in any state west of the Mississippi river has there been the slightest sign of Republican discontent, nor has there been any tendency to break away from party affiliations. They are taking the view expressed by James S. Sherman, the Republican vice presidential candidate, in his acceptance of the nomination, when he said: "The overshadowing issue of the campaign really is, Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved?" The Republicans of the west will answer in the affirmative when they cast their votes for the Republican nominees next November.

The most sanguine Democratic leader recognizes that a revolution would be necessary to turn the western states that have heretofore been Republican from their political moorings, and no leader of that faith has so far been reckless enough to even pretend that in the western states there are any signs of a revolution. On the contrary and in a most significant way, the Cincinnati Enquirer, owned and edited by John R. McLean, accepted as one of the most sensible and farseeing Democrats in the nation, has served emphatic notice on Mr. Bryan that there is absolutely no chance for his carrying any of the western states. The Enquirer, on the other hand, sees danger that the Republicans are likely to carry one or more of the southern states that have always been counted safely Democratic. It points out that the Roosevelt policies are decidedly popular in the south and, in view of the fact that Mr. Taft is certain to carry out all of them, reaches the natural conclusion that more than one of the southern states are made uncertain for Mr. Bryan and are debatable territory.

It was only recently that Thomas E. Watson, Peoples party candidate for the presidency, in an address delivered at Macon, Ga., said: "What right has he (Bryan) to expect the support of the south? Upon one principle alone can he hope to get it and that is upon the idea that the south is compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, no matter how offensive in principle the platform may be, nor how much the candidate may insult her. Mr. Bryan understands the helplessness of the south and exploits it to the utmost. While he must draw 156 of the 242 electoral votes that are necessary to his success from the southern states he has treated them as a purely negligible quantity. Let the south become politically uncertain and she will again become politically great."

It is a fact that the industrial states of the south seem to have wearied of the Democratic theories of government as expounded by Bryan and are on the point of breaking away from them, realizing that their fulfillment means a checking of their material prosperity and a hampering of their industrial progress. Mr. Bryan is angling zealously for the labor vote, yet the labor vote in the industrial sections of the south has failed to see where Democracy has ever in any way benefitted it and there are signs indicating that it is not disposed to continue going along meekly in the shattered caravan of Democracy's march to distress. The labor of the south, with that of the north, recognizes fully that its best interests have been jealously guarded and constantly advanced under Republican control. The wage workers of the nation realize that every line of beneficent labor legislation has come from the Republicans and are no more likely to be blinded by Bryan chaff now than they were in former campaigns when the Nebraskan was the candidate of the Democratic party for president.

There is much to warrant the belief that the Democratic leaders of the nation have already abandoned hope for the election of Mr. Bryan and that they are content, under forced conditions, to allow him to go to his political death in the hope and belief that he will then be finally shaken loose from the Democracy and that the party in future contests may be allowed to select its own candidates and once more advocate the policies and principles of the party of Cleveland in the nation and the late Robert E. Pattison in this state. This is Mr. Bryan's third and last chance. The real Democrats of the country are getting more satisfaction from this fact than from any hope for his success.

Of course, the Democrats are making no fight for Bryan in Pennsylvania. However, it has developed recently that a strenuous effort is being made in some of the congressional districts to hoodwink the voters into support of Democratic candidates for congress. This is particularly noticeable in the Washington-Beaver-Lawrence and the Westmoreland-Butler districts. In the former E. F. Acheson, after feeding at the Republican crib for about a quarter of a century, was at the spring primaries defeated for renomination to congress. He was beaten in an open contest in which the people were honestly and fairly heard. Since his defeat Mr. Acheson is alleged to have joined with the Democrats and the Anti-Saloon league advocates and to be assisting the fight that is being made against John K. Tener, who defeated him for the Republican nomination in the primaries. Mr. Acheson, it is charged, has wholly abandoned his former Republican position and is advocating assistance to Bryan and Bryanism, not because he is a Democrat but because he is out for revenge against the Republican voters of his district who refused to continue him longer in an exalted office.

Immediately after the defeat of Mr. Acheson for the congressional nomination he proposed to head a revolt against the reelection of United States Senator Boies Penrose, but Mr. Acheson soon found that the Republicans of the state were almost a unit in favor of returning Mr. Penrose to the senate and he dropped that end of his revenge scheme like a hot potato. So far as Senator Penrose is concerned the political skies are entirely clear. He has kept absolutely clear of all factional contests and the Republican party in this state, weary of that sort of strife, is back of him almost to a man. It seems certain that he will be the only Republican candidate for the position in the senate, which for a dozen years he has filled with dignity and rare ability. The Republican party is always certain of coming into and keeping its own when factional strife is allayed. The effort now making to stir up strife in the congressional districts is intended to make several of them uncertain, if not Democratic.

In the Westmoreland-Butler district a number of political bushwhackers are at work with a view to breaking down the strong political position occupied by Colonel George F. Huff, the regular Republican nominee for congress. Colonel Huff was one of the recognized leaders in the last congress. He is an indefatigable worker and his industry and devotion to his duties forced him well to the front among the national lawmakers and brought to him burdens which were heard to bear. His brilliant effort to have the government establish a department of mines and mining, intended almost entirely for the betterment of the condition of the miners of the country, imposed upon him in connection with his other multitudinous duties, more work than he could do and his health weakened under the strain. Since the adjournment of congress he has been traveling for his health, which now has been entirely recovered. He expects to return to his district within a short period, and will, of course, then put to rout the dark lantern enemies who have been attacking him during his absence. The Republicans of the Westmoreland-Butler district are not ungrateful, and it is certain they will not join the bushwhackers in their fight against their faithful congressman.

The four subordinate grange degrees may be conferred at the same meeting, but not on the same candidates. The first two degrees must be conferred at one meeting and the second two at another if on the same candidates.

Bryan Notified of Nomination.

Colonel Malone's battery went into action at Lincoln, Neb., and with a booming salute of forty-one guns announced to the nation that the ceremonies attending the notification of William Jennings Bryan of his nomination for the presidency for the third time had opened.

The notification of Mr. Bryan and the delivery of his speech of acceptance brought to Lincoln an imposing gathering of distinguished men, and men of prominence of both the Republican and Democratic parties, for Mr. Bryan and his friends followed the novel course of making the notification celebration a non-partisan affair in every respect. State officials, members of the legislature from both parties, partook in the doings of the day to honor Nebraska's leading citizen as a man and a citizen and not alone as the leader of a great political party.

The three features of leading importance were the speeches of Mr. Bryan, John W. Kern, candidate for vice president, and Congressman H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention, who headed the notification committee and delivered an able address of notification.

A grange lecturer says that the use of printed programmes has not only increased interest in the work, but has actually doubled the attendance.

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CHARGED WITH $173,000 THEFT

Robbery at U. S. Subtreasury in Chicago Probably Solved.

FORMER TELLER ACCUSED

George W. Fitzgerald Arrested By Detectives After Being Shadowed a Year and a Half—"They've Caught Hit at Last," Hysterically Exclaimed His Wife — Suspicion Was Directed to Fitzgerald By His Speculation, But He Made No Lavish Display.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The mystery of the theft of $173,000 from the United States sub-treasury a year and a half ago, one of the largest losses the government has ever suffered in this manner, is believed to have been solved by the arrest of George W. Fitzgerald. Others are believed to have been implicated in the crime, which for many months completely baffled government secret service men.

Fitzgerald was an assorting teller under Assistant United States Treasurer William Boldenweck. Suspicion at the time of the theft, Feb. 20, 1907, rested on him, but so plausible was his story and so intense his apparent interest in discovering the real culprit that interest ceased to centre in him. Much work was done on the theory that the crime had been perpetrated by a colored man. Meanwhile Fitzgerald was discharged from the government employ for culpable negligence in allowing such a theft to be consummated under his very eyes.

The theft created a sensation throughout the country, and congress at the last session was asked and refused to release Assistant Treasurer Boldenweck from liability, although it was promised that congress would again consider the matter at its next session.

Meanwhile Herbert F. Young, head of the Young secret service agency, became interested in the case, at first without official connection with the case, but later as the agent of Mr. Boldenweck. Mr. Young's attention was redirected to Fitzgerald. According to Mr. Young, Fitzgerald embarked in speculation on a scale not consistent with the size of his reputed means. There was, however, no ostentation in Fitzgerald's life. The lavish display which detectives invariably look for in tracing stolen funds was absent. Fitzgerald bought eggs for speculation and stored them. In July, 1907, he inaugurated an egg deal which ultimately, it is stated, involved an expenditure of $7000, and the following March a similar deal involved him, according to Mr. Young, to the extent of $15,000. His wife also bought a residence for $8500 in Rogers Park, a suburb of Chicago.

Assistant States Attorney Barbour was approached, and Judge Chetlain at his home issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Fitzgerald, charging him with the larceny of $173,000 from the government vaults.

Detective Young, with Detective Joseph Kinder, rushed to Rogers Park. Fitzgerald appeared at the door in his night gown and a pair of trousers, Mrs. Fitzgerald standing at the top of the stairs with white face and strained eyes while Detective Kinder read the warrant. Fitzgerald listened to the reading with composure, kissed his two young children good-bye, and left his almost hysterical wife to enter the automobile with the officers.

"They've caught him at last, they've caught him at last," is the exclamation which Detectives Kinder and Young declare came from the lips of Mrs. Fitzgerald in the half hysterical state into which she fell when she comprehended the object of the officers' visit. Fitzgerald himself merely remarked, "I suppose you want me to go to jail; guess I'd better go along."

The detectives, it is said, were unable to satisfy Mr. Boldenweck's curiosity as to how much of the $173,000 it would be possible to recover. Aside from the speculations already mentioned, it is stated that Fitzgerald was interested in other deals, and Detective Young is authority for the statement that Fitzgerald had become financially involved even before the colossal theft with which he is charged. Mr. Young said that he had reason to believe that part of the money went to satisfy a previously contracted speculative debt, and he asserted that he had evidence that the prisoner had been implicated in other thefts prior to the coup of February 20 of last year.

Bitten By Spider, She Loses Finger.

As the result of being bitten on the finger by a large spider, Mrs. Raymond Ditrick, Morrisville, Pa., had one of her fingers amputated at St. Francis' hospital, Trenton, in order to save her life. Blood poisoning had set in.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 30, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Foreign missions. Cyrus Hamlin and missions in Turkey.—I Cor. ix. 13-23.

Turkey, or the Ottoman empire, is an extensive kingdom, consisting of territories of large dimensions in Asia, Europe and Africa. The social conditions of the people vary largely, according to the part of the empire in which they live. It includes many of the forms of life, from the tent life of the Kurds to the life of the city, which is generally patterned after the life of Europe. The government of the empire is autocratic and is often called "theocratic." The sultan, as caliph, is the absolute head of the state as well as of the Turkish church, which is Mohammedan.

To set forth in anything like detail the religious conditions in Turkey would require a volume. In a general way it may be said that the people of Turkey are either Mohammedan or Christian. In this ancient empire the three great forms of Christianity are represented—the Greek, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant. The Protestantism of Turkey resembles very nearly that of England and America. The supreme doctrine emphasized is Luther's great dogma—justification by faith. The form of worship is simple and nonliturgical This is due to the opinions of the missionaries and also to the repugnance of converts to forms, which before their conversion had given them no soul satisfaction.

The territory of Turkey is well covered by missionary societies. The empire is divided among a goodly number of the great Protestant denominations, and thus there is no interference or overlapping, and the work is more successfully done. Among these are the Presbyterians, Methodists and the Reformed Presbyterians. Of all the A. B. C. F. M., the oldest in the field, occupies the largest territory. Turkey needs Christ badly, and we should do our part through our denominations to send Him to it.

Cyrus Hamlin was one of the conspicuous individual workers in Turkey, especially along educational lines in Constantinople. He was born near Waterford, Me., Jan. 5, 1811, and died in Lexington, Mass. His autobiography, entitled "My Life and Times," should be read by every Endeavorer. When but an infant his father died. His mother was very poor, and later on he began to learn the jewelry trade. But, discovering later a love for books, he gave up his trade and with money earned by himself alone graduated from Bowdoin college and Bangor Theological, another illustration of what American boys can do who are persistent and persevering.

In 1838 as a missionary he sailed for Turkey, and from that year until 1873 he labored in Constantinople, the Turkish capital. In 1853-4 an English clergyman traveling in the east was deeply interested in Hamlin's educational work. Hamlin was a hard student and soon mastered Armenian, Turkish and modern Greek. In the face of almost insurmountable difficulties he established a theological seminary. His other and his enduring educational work was the building of Robert college at Constantinople. Christopher Robert furnished the money for the college, but Hamlin built it and became its first president when it was opened in 1833. In 1873 he returned to the United States and became a professor at Bangor seminary, having given nearly half a century of labor to educational missions in Constantinople.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. xxxv, 1-12; lii, 1-7; lxii, 6-12; Nah. i, 15; Ps. xcvi, 3-10; Acts i, 1-8; xvii, 11; Rom. x, 14, 15; Acts xiii, 1-3; Rev. xxii, 17.

Prohibition Nominee Notified.

At the Music hall, Chicago, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience, Eugene W. Chafin, of Chicago, accepted the nomination for the presidency by the Prohibition party. The address formally notifying Mr. Chafin of his selection as the head of the Prohibition ticket was made by Professor Charles Scanlon, of Pittsburg on behalf of the committee on notification appointed at the national convention in Columbus, O., July 16.

Fifteen Hundred Houses Burned.

Constantinople, Aug. 24.—Fire broke out Sunday afternoon in the Stamboul quarter, and within a very brief period a terrible conflagration was raging. A strong wind carried the flames at great speed, and for six hours they swept over the section, destroying 1500 houses and shops. The fire is still burning, but the wind has decreased considerably.

Pure Food Law Unconstitutional.

The Pennsylvania pure food law of 1907 was declared unconstitutional in a decision rendered by Judge Martin Bell in the Blair county court. The court holds that the law violates article 1, section 4 of the state constitution. This is the first court in the state to pass upon the constitutionality of this law.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Tuesday, August 18.

The National Editorial association met in its twenty-third annual convention at St. Paul, Minn.

Two men were killed and two fatally injured by the explosion of the boiler at William Reid's sawmill near Drace, Caldwell county, N. C.

The annual polo tournament for the Brenton's Reef and West Chester cups began on the grounds of the West Chester Country club at Newport, R. I.

William S. St. Clair, an actor, died in St. Vincent's hospital, New York, where he had recently been operated on for cancer of the stomach. Mr. St. Clair, who was fifty years old, had appeared frequently in productions in many cities throughout the country.

Wednesday, August 19.

The National Shorthand Reporters' association began its tenth annual convention at Milwaukee, Wis.

"Billy" Papke, of Illinois, had the better of a rough s.. round bout with "Sailor" Burke, of New York, at the National Athletic club in New York.

Seven hundred Italian track laborers on the Northern Pacific railroad went on strike for higher wages. Nearly the entire Pacific division is affected.

The home of Wofford Tweed, on Laurel Mountain, near Greensboro, N. C., was destroyed by fire, and his wife, their three children and Mrs. Murray Tweed were burned to death and their bodies cremated in the flames.

Thursday, August 20.

Hector France, the French novelist and publicist, died in Paris.

The Pennsylvania grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, met in annual convention at Connellsville.

Two mines of the Berwind-White Coal company, at Windber, near Pittsburg, were closed down for lack of water.

The machinists on the Gould railroad have voted to call a general strike, but efforts will be made to settle the dispute.

The ten-year-old daughter of John Stoltz, living at Armour, S. D., committed suicide, using a double-barreled shotgun to commit the deed.

Friday, August 21.

The Christian Missionary Alliance of Southern New York and Northern Pennsylvania held a conference at Binghamton, N. Y.

Captain Charles K. Jackson, seventy-one years old, a Great Lakes sailor for more than half a century, died at his home in Algonac, Mich.

A license was issued at Elicott City, Md., for the marriage of Rev. George S. Fitzhugh, aged sixty-seven years, to Lulu V. Frazier, a girl ten years old.

Archbishop Falconio, apostolic delegate at Washington, has accepted an invitation to dedicate the newly established Francican seminary at Catskill, N. Y., on Sept. 17.

Saturday, August 22.

Seventy-six miners lost their lives by an explosion in the Maypole mine at Wigan, England.

Leslie A. Fields was fined $300 for offering for sale obscene postal cards on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, N. J.

John V. Farwell, Chicago's pioneer merchant and capitalist, is dead. He had been head of the firm of J. V. Farwell & Co. since 1862.

Joseph Nashura, aged twenty-one, fell sixty feet down the Lackawanna shaft in Olyphant, Pa., and every bone in his body was broken. He toppled from the carriage while ascending.

Monday, August 24.

Thieves broke into John Figler's hennery at South Bethlehem, Pa., and stole 170 spring chickens.

Charles Jenkins, of Lehighton, Pa., caught a foot in a guard rail on the railroad at Packerton, was run down and killed.

To inaugurate a campaign of education on the injunction question Chicago labor leaders formed the Injunction Reform League.

Saving her daughter, who had stopped on a railroad crossing to play with a dog, Mrs. Joseph Mackey was killed by a train at Peoria, Ill.

Said to have secured $225 by falsely representing that he had the financial support of Russell A. Alger, Franklin I. Pishion, of Richmond, Va., was arrested at Detroit.

JAPANESE SEALERS SEIZED

U. S. Revenue Cutter Captures Two Ships In Alaskan Waters.

Washington, Aug. 17. — Dispatches received by the department of justice announce that two Japanese poaching vessels, with crews totaling fifty men, have been captured by the revenue cutter Bear near St. Paul's Island, the chief island of the seal group in Behring sea.

The Hinser Maru, the largest of the two vessels, was painted white, in imitation of the revenue cutter Manning, which is at San Francisco. In further imitation of the United States government vessel, the Hinser Maru carried forward yards of papier mache.

The captain of the cutter Bear, in his dispatch, says that the captured men will be taken to Unga, Alaska, and turned over to a United States commissioner. He also says he has evidence to convict the men, and it is assumed here that the vessels captured contained seal.

PANAMA CANAL IN FINAL STAGE

Report of Commission That Investigated Conditions.

COL. GOETHALS PRAISED

Probers Found 33,193 Men at Work Digging the Big Ditch, With Over 100 Steam Shovels and 4146 Cars and 302 Locomotives—It Is Difficult to Hold Skilled Labor, as Wages Are But 10 Per Cent. Higher Than In New York—Recommends No Reduction Be Made.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 24.—President Roosevelt made public a report made to him by a special commission consisting of James Bronson Reynolds, Samuel B. Donnelly and Henry Beach Needham, regarding conditions in Panama. The commission was appointed April 25 last "to investigate conditions, especially as regards labor and accommodations on the Isthmus of Panama."

That the president is pleased with the report is shown in a letter which he sent to each member of the commission. He expressed particular pleasure over the fact that the commission upholds the administration of Colonel George W. Goethals, chairman of the Isthmian Canal commission and the president has had a copy of the report mailed to Colonel Goethals requesting that the recommendations made by the commission be put into effect immediately so far as possible. The president will submit the report to congress, with appropriate recommendations.

In prefacing its report the commission says:

"Work on the construction of the isthmian canal has passed through two stages, those of planning and of preparation. It is now in the third and final stage, the stage of construction. Both the earlier stages required the presence of a large working force, necessarily quartered in a temporary and make-shift accommodations. Because of these conditions, inevitable at the outset, early critics of the canal enterprise mistook the initial and temporary outfit for the permanent equipment."

Of the progress of the work the report says: "This year over two and a third million cubic yards were excavated in each of the winter months—the dry season in Panama—a million yards being approximately equal to a square mile one foot deep. To prepare this immense mass for removal 405 tons of dynamite were used per month, and to make the dirt fly to this extent thirty-two ninety-five-ton steam shovels, thirty seventy-ton, ten forty-five-ton and twenty-four others were in constant use. A total of 4146 cars and 302 locomotives moved this mass to the dumps. A fleet of eighteen barges, fifteen dredges and thirty-one other vessels were at work in the dredging service."

After giving a detailed description of the method of work on the canal, and the amount of machinery and labor involved, the report continues:

"When we recall that this enormous plant is operated at a distance of 1975 miles from its main base of supplies—New York—we can estimate with more justice and accuracy the magnitude and complications of the undertaking. On April 30 last 26,113 men were actually at work for the isthmian canal commission, and 7075 at work for the Panama railroad—a total of 33,193."

A revision of the wage schedule would work to advantage, the commission finds. The report deals with this subject as follows:

"The wage schedule should be simplified, the grades reduced in number, and the same pay and hours required for similar service for the Isthmian canal commission and the Panama Railroad company. Much cause for existing complaints would be eliminated by the above-mentioned changes."

The commission dwells at length on the difficulty of holding skilled workingmen at the isthmus, and in this respect says that wage rates paid on the isthmus are but 10 per cent. higher than the rates paid on buliding construction in the city of New York. It recommends that no reductions be made.

Adequate compensation for those injured while at work on the canal is recommended. At at present provided by law, injured workmen are entitled to one year's pay, "unless sooner able to resume work." In case of death the widow, children and dependent parents receive the workman's wages for the balance of the year. The commission finds this law inadequate regarding cases of permanent disablement, and recommends more liberal allowances.

Leper Discovered In Washington.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 24.—John R. Early, a leper, is held prisoner in a tent at an isolated spot in the outskirts of this city. Early arrived in Washington ten days ago to seek a pension, and was discovered to be suffering from the disease while living at a Salvation Army lodging house. The health department officers have written to the authorities of North Carolina to obtain permission to remove the leper to Lynn, N. C., his home. The public health and marine hospital service are co-operating with the local authorities.

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Underdrainage Below Surface With Farm Tiles a Great Protection—Side Ditches That Hold Water Make an Inferior Roadway.

Tile drainage, says Professor Ira O Baker, is the very best preparation for a gravel or a stone road. Gravel or broken stone placed upon an undrained foundation is almost sure to sink gradually, whatever its thickness, whereas a thinner layer upon an underdrained roadbed will give much better service "Roads tiled without gravel are better than roads graveled without tile."

The road should be underdrained so as to keep the water level well below the road surface. In most localities this can be accomplished reasonably well by laying a line of farm tile three or three and a half feet below the road surface along one side of the roadway. It is sometimes claimed that there should be a tile on each side of the road.

Some writers on good roads advocate the use of a line of tile under the middle of the traveled portion, and some advocate a line on each side of the wheelway. The object sought by these tiles is rapid drainage, and therefore it is urged that they should be laid near the surface. It is doubtful whether any water will reach the tile, since the road surface when wet is puddled by the traffic, which prevents the water percolating through the soil, and it is certain that in clay or loam the drainage thus obtained is of no practical value. More than one farmer has tried to drain his barnyard by laying tile near the surface, always without appreciable effect.

While a line of tile on one side of the road is usually sufficient, there is often a great difference as to the side on which it should be laid. If one side of the road is higher than the other, the tile should be on the high side to intercept the ground water that is flowing down the slope under the surface.

The tile should be laid in the bottom of the silt ditch below the frost line. Of course the tile should have a uniform grade and a sufficient fall and an adequate outlet. The size of the tile required will depend upon the length of the line and the grade of the ditch, but local experience in farm drainage is likely to be a better guide than any general statement that can be made. Farm drainage is almost certain to precede road drainage in any particular locality.

The side ditches are to receive the water from the surface of the traveled way and should carry it rapidly and entirely away from the roadside. They are useful also to intercept and carry off the water that would otherwise flow from the side hills upon the road Ordinarily they need not be deep and if possible should have a broad, flaring side toward the traveled way to prevent accident if a vehicle should be crowded to the extreme side of the roadway. The outside bank should be flat enough to prevent caving. The proper form of ditch is easily made by the usual road machine or road grader. The side ditch should have a free outlet into some stream so as to carry the water entirely away from the road. No good road can be obtained with side ditches that hold the water until it evaporates.

Much alleged road work is a positive damage for this reason. Piling up the earth in the middle of the road is perhaps in itself well enough, but leaving undrained holes at the side of the road probably more than counterbalances the benefits of the embankment. A road between long artificial ponds is always inferior and is often impassable. It is cheaper and better to make a lower embankment and to drain thoroughly the holes at the side of the roads. Often the public funds can be more wisely used in making ditches in adjoining private lands than in making ponds at the roadside in an attempt to improve the road by raising the surface.

How to Clean Gloves.

In the country good thick gloves, with stitched backs, long wristed, are the most comfortable to wear. White suede and kindred gloves are best restored to their prestine freshness with a mixture of powdered alum and fuller's earth applied with a dry brush and well rubbed in till the dirt is removed. Silk gloves can be cleaned with magnesia placed between two layers of paper, and in a few days, when the powder is removed, they will look like new. Gloves should be laid by in brown paper. White paper often discolors them through the materials used in making the paper.

We have heard of granges where several candidates for membership are balloted on all at one time. That is absolutely unconstitutional and should never be done.

Humor and Philosophy

By DUNCAN M. SMITH

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

A woman is really to be commiserated when she can't have her own selection as to style of divorce.

—

There is a kind of cold comfort in the reflection that international divorce can't exceed the limits of international marriage.

—

A woman who is built like a bale of hay may be sentimental, but we would much rather she would not prove it.

—

It is hard to like to work when the pay is small—unless you find some other way to rub it in on the other fellow.

—

There is something about the personality of the man who admires us that appeals peculiarly to us.

—

If some people had their lives to live over again, perhaps they would be kind to a helpless public and refrain.

—

A small amount of common sense often goes a great way—and then sometimes fails to find a lodging place.

Sure.

"It really came as a dreadful blow."
"The announcement of his marriage?"
"Oh, dear, no!"
"What then?"
"The recent cyclone."

Not Broke In.

"I didn't know Jenks was married. Has he been hitched long?"
"I think not. At any rate, he took a man home for supper the other night without first letting his wife know."

Wait For It.

It's coming, oh, it's coming—
The conquest of the air—
And man will very shortly
Be flying here and there.
A regular bird of passage,
His walking days outgrown,
He'll travel where he pleases
And flit from zone to zone!

How very fine and lovely
To spread your wings and flap
To any clime or country
That's listed on the map.
Then, after having rested
And gossiped with the men,
To buckle on your harness
And sail right home again!

The auto, now so haughty,
Will then be throwing fits
As toward the sky it gazes
To where the airship flits.
The horse will view the wonder
And in derision neigh—
Because at last his rival
Is more or less passe.

It's coming! If you listen
Intently, you may hear
The flapping of its pinions
As it is drawing near.
All other locomotion
Will then be voted slow.
It's coming, yes, it's coming,
But when I'd like to know.

Cautious.

"At what do you value your property?"
"Are you interested?"
"Yes."
"Prospective buyer or assessor?"

Glad to Know It.

"He thinks he's so smart."
"Why, how funny!"
"Isn't it?"
"But I didn't know he could think at all."

Oh!

"He is very much in love."
"How, darling—with you?"
"Oh, no!"
"With whom?"
"Himself."

Division of Labor.

They had this wise agreement
Recorded in their book—
That she should fire the chauffeur
And he must fire the cook.

Defined.

"What is a candidate, pa?"
"Just a special name for a promise factory, my son."

Mangled By Train at Deal Beach.

While trying to board a moving train at the Deal Beach station, near Asbury Park, N. J., Murray V. Arthur, twenty-two years old, a contractor, lost his hold and fell under the wheels. Both legs were so badly mangled from the knees down that they had to be amputated. It was said there that the man would probably live only a few hours. Arthur's eagerness to board the train was due to the fact that he thought Miss Janet Shanley, to whom he has been attentive, was on board.

SUPT. DELL'S REPORT.

The Condition of Our Public Schools Reviewed.

Prof. J. G. Dell, superintendent of the Huntingdon county public schools, has made his annual report to the State Department of Public Instruction, as follows:

Another year of public school work in Huntingdon county has passed into history, and it is with considerable pleasure that I report a brief review of the same. We are not nearing my ideals in this great work, because of conditions beyond our control, but we are making perceptible progress along several lines. Though no great demonstrations manifest themselves, we are moving quietly but constantly upward. When we examine results in other counties, we are greatly encouraged with the results obtained at home. However, we are cognizant of the fact that the highest obtainable results have not been obtained. Bombastic reports and newspaper blaze do not insure good honest work in the schoolroom, neither do they always convey to the public the real condition of the school of a community.

Nearly all our teachers did good, earnest work during the term. They were arduous in endeavor, professional in spirit and successful in lasting results. A few did not do good work. As far as possible, I am keeping such out of the schools for the term 1908. When I remember that my greatest difficulty is to obtain teachers of sufficient scholastic attainments to teach some country school in which we will have several students who hold valid teachers' certificates, I am led to believe that we need not be discouraged. The amount of supplementary work and real teaching was greater during the term than during any preceding term. I have no sympathy for the teacher who teaches the book without supplementing the same.

Two new buildings were erected during the year and several old ones repaired. At Robertsdale, the directors of Wood district built a four-room building which is a credit to both board and community. It is a modern structure with up-to-date appliances and heating facilities. In Barnettstown, of Carbon district, a splendid two-room brick building was begun, which will be occupied next term. It is a model, modern building. Most of our buildings are now in good condition, one of them equal to the best one I have seen anywhere.

Arbor Days were appropriately observed and many trees and shrubs were planted. Many walnut trees were planted along the highways by the school children. Our children are greatly interested in this work when they have a teacher to lead them.

Though the winter was very severe, about six hundred pupils were present every hour of the school term, and as many more missed not more than one-half day each. To each pupil who missed no time, Camp 321, P. O. S. of A. presented a beautiful certificate of merit.

I conducted 33 examinations for teachers' certificates as the result of which I issued 201 provisional certificates, 17 professional certificates and rejected 80 applicants. Before any certificate was signed, the applicants had to attain an average of 83 per cent. in the twelve branches. Special stress is being placed on spelling, arithmetic, grammar and theory. Applicants were examined in our professional reading course, the professional books of which were Hamilton's, The Recitation, Sabine's Common Sense Didacties and Kellogg's Educational Foundations.

The superintendent attended 33 local institutes and educational meetings during the term. An educational meeting at night and an institute next day is counted as one in this report. Because of conflicting dates, I could not attend several good meetings. Great interest is being manifested in these public meetings. It is a rare thing for us to have anything other than a "crowded house" at our local institutes. In connection with the general school work, several successful literary societies were meeting regularly during the term. West district excelled in the number of public educational meetings conducted.

The county institute was a great success excepting from a point of finance in which it had a deficit of $150. Dr. Johathan Regdon, of Indiana, gave instruction in grammar. Prof. F. F. Holsopple, of Juniata College, proved himself to be second to none as an inspiration in literary study. He is a master in his line. Dr. W. W. Stetson, of Maine, was at his best. Every school man in Pennsylvania knows what that means. Prof. J. W. Yoderranks among the best music directors. He can sing, and he made all our people like to sing.

All interest centered around Supt. E. M. Rapp at our directors' convention. Brother Rapp inspired 150 directors with his practical ideas which were so forcefully expressed that the house was his.

I thank the Juniata College Glee Club, Juniata Mandolin Club, Juan Mirando and all others who aided in making our institute and directors' convention so interesting.

All in all, I must report a successful school year.

J. G. DELL,
County Superintendent.

SYMPTOMS OF RABIES.

How to Know When Your Dog Is Really Mad.

Hydrophobia is in reality so rare and so terrifying that its symptoms and treatment are little understood. As a matter of fact, the commonly accepted expression of madness in a dog is often misleading. The real mad dog does not shun water, as it is said. On the contrary, mad dogs often rush to the water and drink eagerly if they are able to swallow. The mad dog does not froth at the mouth. It does not run amuck, snapping at everything in its path. What, then, are the indications of the mad dog? To those familiar with a given dog the surest symptom and the one which should excite closest attention is a distinct and unaccountable change in the dog's disposition, a staid dog becoming excitable and a frisky one dull.

That condition does not necessarily mean rabies, but it is suspicious, says Caspar Whitney in the July Outing, and if in addition the dog has trouble in swallowing, as though it seemed to have a bone in its throat, beware! That dog should be instantly tied up, because if it be rabies it takes but a day or two for ferocious instincts to develop. The unmistakable evidence, however, of a dog with rabies is the sticky, whitish saliva which covers the teeth and shows on the drawn lips. The eyes glare and are red; the dog has paroxysms of running fury, during which it barks hoarsely, which alternate with periods of temporary exhaustion.

How to Water Flower Beds.

If the soil is good stiff loam and you have frequent showers you do not need to supply any water. If your soil is sandy and the weather dry it is beneficial to water every day. Geraniums seldom need watering when growing in good garden soil. With much water they grow too much and flower sparsely. Cannas require rich soil and plenty of water. Coleus and plants of this character do not require much water. For them and geraniums we prefer, says the Suburban Life, frequent hoeing to watering. Careful watering is the hardest thing to teach an inexperienced hand both in the greenhouse and on the lawn. If using a hose, sprinkle carefully, having just enough force to water without washing the ground. Hold the sprinkler near the ground and see that the water goes where you want it. In this way the ground will become thoroughly soaked. Never stand off and throw water at a flower bed. Geraniums should not have the flower heads watered if you can avoid it, as it spoils them completely. In the evening after sundown is the best time to supply water, as the plants have all night to take up the moisture, for water is soon evaporated under the combined effects of wind and hot summer sun.

How to Cure an Oily Skin.

If your skin is inclined to be greasy you must take some care about your diet. Such things as rich soups, pastry and hot, highly seasoned dishes must be really left alone. Instead of using soap wash your face with oatmeal. Just take a little oatmeal in the palm of your hand, make it quite damp, and then rub it over your face as you would do soap. This oatmeal must be well rinsed off afterward, and when the face is quite dry bathe it with the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, thirty grains; eau de cologne, one ounce; rosewater, two ounces. Use this twice a day. Stewed fruit of all kinds are good for you, and last thing at night, also every morning, you should make it a practice to eat an apple.

How to Wash an Auto.

In washing an automobile use plenty of water. Two sponges should be used and two chamois skins, one set being used for the body and the other set for the chassis and running gear, since the chassis and running gear will always be more or less oily, and there is no excuse for getting oil on the body. When a car comes in at night covered with mud, under no circumstances should this be allowed to remain on overnight and harden. The car should be immediately run on the washstand and the mud softened by showering the car with cold water. Do not attempt to rub the mud off, but allow it to be taken off gradually by the water.

How to Remove Peach Stains.

This is a remedy for obstinate peach stains on linen, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. Place a tablespoonful of sulphur on a plate, add a few drops of pure alcohol and ignite. Over this place a tin funnel. Wet the stain and hold over the small opening in the funnel. Allow the sulphur fumes to come in contact with every particle of the stain. The action is a quick chemical bleaching, which is egective for any stain on white goods Be sure to rinse the material immediately and thoroughly in weak ammonia water, then launder as usual.

Defines Itself.

"He announces the arrival and departure of trains at the union station. Is that a trade or a profession?"
"Neither; it is a calling."

Constitutional Amendments.

In many papers through the state appear the advertisments of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State which the people will be called upon to ratify or reject at the polls next November. Number one applies to a change in the Courts of Philadelphia and Allegheny and does not effect any other section but those cities, yet in order to change the Constitution the people of the entire State will have to vote upon it.

Number two provides for the increase of indebtedness in any county, city, borough or township from seven per cent. to ten per cent. Under the present section seven per cent. is the limit and no municipality can increase the indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per cent. upon the assessed value of property without the assent thereto of the electors thereof at a public election. The new amendment places the limit at ten per cent. and leaves the incurring new debt not to exceed two per cent. without authority by the electors thereof.

Number three changes the time given the governor for making appointments for elective offices from three to two months preceding the election.

Number four provides for the term of office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Auditor General and State Treasurer, to be four, three and two respectively as at present.

Number five changes the term of office for Justice of the Peace from five to six years.

Number six changes the term of Alderman from five to six years.

Number seven changes the general election from annually to biennially and to be held on even numbered years. Should this amendment pass and number four not the next legislature, which will have to act finally on all these amendments, would be odliged to defeat both.

Number eight abolishes the February election entirely and provides for the election in November of each odd numbered year.

Number nine provides for the election of Judge and Inspectors of election board every two years instead of annually.

Number ten provides for the election of all officers whose selection is not already provided for in the Constitution, State officers on a general election day and municipial election.

Number eleven changes the term of all county officers from three to four years.

Number twelve especially provides for the term of County Commissioners and County Auditors to be increased from three to four years, no voter to vote for more than two candidates for each office.

Number thirteen provides that the term of those in office when the above amendments go into effect shall run an additional year but does not apply to any one elected in 1908 nor to any whose term of office ends in 1910, but any one in office when the amendments are finally adopted whose term ends in 1911, shall serve until the first Monday of December, 1912.

How to Clean Tan Leather.

The knowledge that tan leather is hard to clean at home keeps a great many people from wearing it as much as they would like. Unless one is very careful the efforts of renovating make it become dark and streaked in places. Heavy tan gloves, which are almost every one's greatest comfort, can be kept in good condition by taking a damp rag and rubbing it over the surface. This removes the dirt and restores the original color. Yellow shoes, which no girl considers herself in the latest style without, can be cleaned by putting a few drops of turpentine on a woolen rag and rubbing them evenly all over. When dry, polish with a soft brush, and they will look like new.

How to Clean Cretonne.

To clean cretonne it should first of all be thoroughly shaken in the open air and then washed in bran water without rubbing. Rinse in a second bowl of bran water, to which salt and vinegar have been added in the proportion of one tablespoonful of each to a quart of water, in order to prevent the colors from running. Wring tightly and roll up with a fold of clean towel between each roll. Using a heavy hot iron, iron the cretonne on the wrong side until it is quite dry. As the bran water itself stiffens, there is no necessity for starching.

How to Banish Moths and Roaches.

Salt prevents moths from getting into the carpets. To clear a house of cockroaches put powdered borax into a tin with a perforated lid and dust the borax into cupboards, about the stove, on the floor and everywhere the roaches are found. Use the borax steadily in this way for a time, and you will find that the roaches disappear entirely. This remedy is perfectly safe, for borax will not injure dogs, cats or other animals.

Two Men Kicked to Death By Broncho

Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 10. — John Mullis and his son-in-law, Isaac Fox, were killed by a broncho which they were driving. The animal suddenly stopped and began to kick, his heels going through the dashboard and crushing the skulls of both men.